

regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article with respect to intestinal worms in dogs.

On March 6, 1936, the United States attorney for the Western District of Texas, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 24 packages of an article labeled Pulvex Worm Capsules For Puppies and Dogs at San Antonio, Tex., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 23, 1935, by William Cooper & Nephews, Inc., from Chicago, Ill., and that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of the article showed that it consisted essentially of castor oil, chenopodium oil, and a small quantity of arecoline.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that statements borne on the package labels and contained in an accompanying booklet falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was capable of causing the expulsion and destruction of roundworms (ascarids) and hookworms from dogs, including young dogs and puppies.

On June 2, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

26515. Adulteration and misbranding of rubbing alcohol compound. U. S. v. 469 Bottles of Rubbing Alcohol Compound. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37325. Sample no. 67353-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of an article, labeled "Rubbing Alcohol Compound", that contained no ordinary (ethyl) alcohol but consisted of a mixture of isopropyl alcohol, acetone, and water, and the quantity or proportion of isopropyl alcohol contained therein was not stated on the label.

On March 6, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Delaware, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 469 bottles of an article, labeled "Rubbing Alcohol Compound", at Wilmington, Del., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 14, 1936, by the Bradley Laboratory from Philadelphia, Pa., and that it was adulterated and misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, namely, "Rubbing Alcohol Compound", since it did not contain ordinary (ethyl) alcohol, but consisted of a mixture of isopropyl alcohol, acetone, and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement on the label, "Rubbing Alcohol Compound", was false and misleading, since the article did not consist of ordinary (ethyl) alcohol, but of a mixture of isopropyl alcohol, acetone, and water. The article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the package failed to bear upon its label a statement of the quantity or proportion of isopropyl alcohol contained therein, since the expression, "Isopropyl Alcohol 70 Proof", on the label was meaningless.

On June 12, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the article be destroyed.

M. L. WILSON,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

26516. Misbranding of Milam Herb Compound. U. S. v. 51 Bottles of Milam Herb Compound. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 37388. Sample no. 62901-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of Milam Herb Compound that was misbranded because of false and fraudulent therapeutic and curative claims in the labeling.

On March 23, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 51 bottles of Milam Herb Compound at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 29, 1934, by Milam, Inc., from Charlotte, N. C., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

An analysis of a sample showed that the article consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs, including a laxative plant drug, and small proportions of nitric and salicylic acids.